GENERAL FOOTE'S COURSE UPON THE COMPINOMISE

ABERDEEN, Miss., Sept. 23d. ; 1851.

SIR: Believing that your criticism of Gen. HENRY S. Fo TE'S course upon the Compromise measures, from the Congressional record, as presented in your public addresses, to be a just expose of his desertion of the South, and that the information it contains is demanded by the people, we respectfully request you to prepare it for publication.

Yours &c., R. M. GUNN.

R. RASBERY, JNO. HOLLIDAY, D. G. CARTER, J. W. SPEIGHT, K. CLARKE, A. G PREWETT'

ABERDEEN, Miss., Sept. 26th., 185 1. Gentlemen :- I have hastily prepared, and send you, in the form of a h An-DRESS, the criticism you solicit. Very respectfully, JAMES PHELAIN.

dired, consistently with our honor and safety, the Scate Rights party, were for making those measures, the battle-ground, upon which to marshal the Bouth, hung on such a thread!

stern defence of its rights and institutions. Whilst agreeing with us in the starting truth, that under the fierce assaults of a fell spirit of fanatic encrosement,
and determination of the North at the citagle of
every outpost has been steadily abundanced to our enemies, and that the citagle of
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the Capitol.

But alas! how have the microst thank Heaven—you cannot thank Heaven—you cannot
of gallant hearts beat high and angrily, as they deathed
to measure at all.
I have thus deathed.

Sin, you cannot thank Heaven—you cannot
of gallant hearts beat high and angrily, as they deathed
to measure at all.
I say you cannot thank Heaven—you cannot
of gallant hearts beat high and angrily, as they deathed
in gallant hearts beat high and angrily, as they deathed
to measure at the South, hung and the start of the south heart seading
the form of the south heart seading
t Southern rights, almost iniguarded, new alone remains to be defended—whits, and engineer the capture of which and the shadowy twilight of deceptions and wrong have at length, their resorted to, the modes operand of which, have been seen in practical exhibition, en the South to an extremity of peril, which threatens the dismemberment of the obstinate determination of the North to insist upon the Proviso; tive Compromises, the stealthy tread of inside and of his home. Confederacy, and a civil war, a majority of our people have decided, that a link during which time the agitation had continued to increase, until at the close of the dimmed by the timed had continued to increase, until at the close of the dimmed by the timed had continued to increase, and a civil war, a majority of our people have decided, that a link during which time the agitation had continued to increase, until at the close of the dimmed by the timed had continued to increase, and a civil war, a majority of our people have decided, that a link during which time the agitation had continued to increase, and a civil war, a majority of our people have decided, that a link during which time the agitation had continued to increase, as men was king." That dark claud, which was spreading its pressed a determination calmly to await the uplifted stroke, which cutting through the last page of the Constitution, threatens to full upon our aitars and our hearths. The last page of the Constitution, threatens to full upon our aitars and our hearths. The last page of the Constitution, threatens to full upon our aitars and our hearths. The last page of the Constitution, threatens to full upon our aitars and our hearths. The last page of the Constitution, threatens to full upon our aitars and our hearths. The last page of the Constitution of the Southern States, to his jumilies of the wall, and the "vital interests" and and resolute minority "were conshed to the wall, and the "vital interests" and the last page of the Constitution, threatens to fall upon our altars and our hearthstones. To this expression of the popular voice, we submit. The question whethso, or its equivalent, they were resolved, though it dissipance of the South, stabled to the wall, and the "vital interests" end
or not, the sovereign power of the State should be convoked, to devise instant
and efficient means, to vindicate our rights and honor, and provide for our future
safety, was one upon which men might sincerely differ, whilst agreeing, in the main,
as to the existence of those evils, to remedy or arrest which, such action was designed. The matter of a State Convention—its powers—purposes—pu

the ruins of defeat. But the end is not yet. Another contest is approaching. In your long suffering and iorbearance, because of your devotion to the Union, Mr. Fooths sustains the charge, in the strengest terms, (Con. G. p. 179,) and through the contest is approaching to deputies a necessary to whom Mr. Fooths referred at Athens as "the honest and truth all feating a Convention, designed to oppose them; but, in so doing, have assumed a position of dignified and indignant resistance to the wrongs there perpetrated upon us, which will warn the aggressor to beware. Can you now be so blind to your interests—so regardless of your rights and honor—so profoundly test to all sense of your cover hand of the charge was untrue. "—Appendix p. 283.

Amid the shifting pretexts, by which Gen. Ecorne seeks to pullist the admission of California. In a delate upon that resonance, because of your devotion to the Union, Mr. Fooths sustains the charge was truthed department, the honest and truth all the mighty God-man, who then the mighty God-man, who the same than the high of the line of t

our Federal legislation, for several years, preceding that during which the Com-

litical power in the Federal Congress, has been waged between the two sections be regarded as its enemy and destroyer." of the confederacy, as connected with the acquisition of foreign territory. At the time of our Mexican acquisitions, the North had secured a large majority in the Again, on page (Con. G. 366,) he says: popular branch. In the Senate, where each State is entitled to two, regardless of "Does he (Mr. CLAY) see, or can be point out anything, in this measure of adpopulation, it was a tie. Six new States, however, were soon to be formed out of mission, which even squints at concession on the part of the North! Will it not territory then belonging to the government, all of which being free States, would be viewed and justly viewed, by the Southern States, as a gross, unfeeling, insuitshortly give the North, a corresponding majority in the Schate. Had no new Ter- ing attempt, to betray and to comple under foot, their dearest and most vital interests, of whose watchful guardianship, over the true interests of the South, neither the ritory been added to the Union, the North would at last, have obtained, after a con- and to involve them in dangers, in degradation and perchance in RUIN !" test of three fourths of a century, the great object of all its efforts, the absolute "The ressecuted South has looked to him (CLAY,) as to one of her safest, most

sis of the present agitation of the country.

to which was referred the subject of providing governments for the territories. This committee reported what is known as the "Clayton Compromise," by which the

cessary, with reference to the Mexican acquisitions.

ding a government by which it might be admitted as a State, to which the Proviso complain! was attached. This substitute was afterwards defeated, and the bill passed as before stated. This was a short session, and the bill was not acted on in the Senate. When the machinery of ruin has been all arranged, and is ready to pour into our except so far as voting was concerned; and to say also, that I shall vote now as I It was at this session, that an attempt was made to provide some form of govern- midst, the missiles of insult, degradation and death, now, when we might well say always intended to vote; according to the instructions of my Legislature, and that I ment for the Territories, by simply extending over them, the Constitution and Laws with a Va., orator of revolutionary times, 'our chains are already forged their clank- shall be compelled to vote against Galifornia however reductantly, for which I of the United States. This was proposed in an amendment to the Appropriation ing may be heard from the plains of Boston;" the first gale that sweeps from the Bill. It passed the Senate, against the body of the North. In the House a sub-North, may bring to our ears, the "clash of resounding arms," now, in this more stitute was offered, for this amendment, recognizing the validity of the Mexican ment of real peril, when the evils that he descried in the distance years ago are, at laws, excluding the South, and declaring them still in force in the Territories. This least, almost in sight, now, when all hope of honorable compromise is well night the golden-chain was force in the Territories. was adopted, and the bill was returned to the Senate, where ensued a scene of dis- extinct, and all the horrors of civil war, are almost upon us, and in our midst—now moving finger," to that last sentence, and demand of Gen. Foots, why, like the order and confusion, which Sonators deebured had disgraced that body, and which the Senator beseeches us to be patient and moderate and kind; to trust to the merhad well nigh resulted in arresting if not dissolving the government. This amendates of those whose hearts seem steeled to all the tender charities of life, and to ment, which, at once, effectually excluded the South from all share in the new ter-ritory, was annexed to the Appropriation Bill, without the passage of which, the on our free limbs—and injustice, such as no high spirited people over bore unresis-Government must come to an end. It was the third of March, and that Congress tingly, is imposed upon us, by those, whom we have heretofore recognized as our expired at 12 o'clock that night, when the seats of many Senators would be vaca- friends and brothers. The Senator in 1830 said, that when such evils as we dre now expression of California, into the Union, as a separate measure. To ted. To save the government from interruption, and the South from revolution, periencing should have been realized, a "virtual dissolution of the Union will have the whole of the legislation upon that subject, as Mr. Foore declared was uncon- taken place." These were the precise words of my friend from Ala., who said that stitutional, having been transacted after that hour ! The amendment of the House, a virtual dissolution of the Union had already taken place, in consequence of what FELLOW-CITIZENS—The election for members to our State Conventions after morning of the 4th., by the Senate's receding from its amendment, extending the others now discover this language to be decidedly offensive, and deserving of the an earnest contest, has resulted in the utter defeat of the State Regians party. Or Constitution and Laws over the country. It was denied, that even that defeated harshest censure. Well sir, whatever others may say or think, I feel bound to say, and the say in the saying, in the canst not shake thy gory locks at me, and say 'twas I gamzed upon the ground of avowed resistance to the mis-called "Compressions now threatened shall netually that did it is a like whole course upon this measure tended to assist the Northern measures, the triumph of our opponents, manifests, on the part of the Senate front its own take place, or wrongs heretofore perpetrated upon the South, shall remain much longer determination to acquiesce in those enactments. Believing that the time had ar- amendment, did not, therefore, carry with it, what was not an addition to it. Amid unrearessed, for one, I shall utterly despair of the Union." rived, when submission to Northern insult and aggression, could no longer be en- the excitement and disorder, which marked the extitute and disorder, which marked the excitement and disorder in the excitemen dured, consistently with our honor and safety, the State Rights party, were for man agreed, whether right or wrong, so to regard it, and the matter closed. That fatal the Northern aggressor, whilst his heart was yet when I

sults &c., has been decided, and, in the language of Junius, "a question once settied, is no longer open for argument."

The struggles of the State Rights party, in the past contest, though unsuccessfull law, constitution and usage; under circumstances, which entraged the
full have elvated the national separate or of his proud pre-eminence. Arising men insestablished the doctrine that the people of that country—that a handful mand the secret respect of our fate, with the deeperst interest, in the ordeal through which we have just a Convenion had assembled, and such a Convenion had assembled, and s

control of the Federal Government. During the Mexican war, however, it became influential and distinguished sons, in this moment of her peril and perplaxity. She evident that in any treaty that should be formed with that power, a large accession looked to him as she had a right to do, for kindly sympathy, for sound counsel, and of territory, would be acquired by the United States. To exclude slavery from efficient aid, but alas! I fear from this morning's exhibition, she is fated to this Territory, and consequently, to prevent its admission into the Union, as South- look in vain" * * * * "I must say, sir, and say it most seriously, too, that ern States, whereby the influence of the free States, yet to be admitted, would be in Colifornia is admitted into the Union, except in conformity with some liberal and been a wrong so glaring, that the South should not have regarded it as a concesscounteracted, the North had determined with the sternness of its characteristic equitable plan of pacification and compromise, the vessel of State will be certainly obstinacy. The circumstances which mark the triumph of its policy, are the babilliows that surround her, never, more to be seen majestically riding the surface of

plete triumph on the part of the North, acknowledged by all parties. Slavery, it subject, than did the Senator employ 11 years ago. When the cloud of abolition was admitted, never would have existed in Oregon, even if permitted, and the passage of the Proviso, to prevent it, was designed, by the North, simply to assert the cogent and inflammatory than any now employed by those who are struggling to icard. power of Congress to exclude it from Territories, in view of the legislation yet ne- off the perils with which the South is threatened at this moment, when that cloud to silence, the present glib atterings of his changeling tongue. (Ap. p. 1505.) has overspread the whole firmament, and when the red lightning is already gleam-At the next session, 1848-9, a bill, giving California a Territorial Government, ing in our faces, and the thunder is rolling above our heads! Suppose I show all the bill, and he may well say so, for all must know after what has occurred, that no containing the Proviso, passed the House. A substitute was offered for it, provi-this, what will the Senator say then! Will he censure us still! Will he still amendment to this bill, favorable to Southern interests, is likely to be made. The

and loose to Mississippi—our distinguished Senator, who "rathful stall, amid the rathful stall, amid the rathful stall, amid the rathful stall, amid the final class and a stall stall stall stall and every distinguished Senator, who "rathful stall, amid the final class and the long was also as the death-body, deadlest, the third files also grows may be married summaring of a necessary of the standard of our noble State, and the long line of rain-bow lammers, which streams do not noble State, and the long line of rain-bow lammers, which streams do not noble State, and the long line of rain-bow lammers, which streams do not noble State, and the long line of rain-bow lammers, which streams of the class and the long line of rain-bow lammers, which streams of the class and the long line of rain-bow lammers, which streams of the class and the long line of rain-bow lammers, which streams of the class and the long line of rain-bow lammers, which streams of the long line of the state of the lamber of the stream of the long line of the lamber of the stream of the long line of the lamber of the stream of the long line of the lamber of the lambe

against oppression, in the last resort—and, with having threatened the Northern aggressor, with its exercise,—and with having threatened the Northern mercy of Federal power, by basely abandoning, that great safeguard against its tyranny, and by denouncing those who assert the doctrine, as traitors to their government and their God.

For the truth of these charges, let facts and authority, be submitted to a thinking people. I propose no elaboration of the argument to enioree them, which In order to a proper appreciation of the subject, I shall retrospect the history of our Federal legislation, for several years, preceding that during which the Comment and the Comment of the proposition of the subject, I shall retrospect the history of the people of adjustment hopeless, and inevitably bring our Federal legislation, for several years, preceding that during which the Comment of the people of such that the people of t ment would make all future attempts of adjustment hopeless, and inevitably bring dary of that State, as above set forth, then a new Territory shall be, and the same all future attempts of adjustment hopeless, and inevitably bring dary of that State, as above set forth, then a new Territory shall be, and the same is hereby established, to be called the Territory of Colorado, to consist of the resistance of the Compromise, which I now dismiss.

An amendment of the Federal Constitution, for the same is hereby established, to be called the Territory of Colorado, to consist of the resistance of the Compromise, which I now dismiss. An amendment of the Federal Constitution, for the decimal control of the federal Constitution during the federal control of the federal Constitution during the federal control of the federal Constitution during the federal control of th of that State, for the government of which Territory so established all the provisions of the act so establishing a Territorial government for Utah, except the From the formation of our Constitution to the present hour, a struggle for po- desire, instead of being recognized as the defender and preserver of the Union, to of that State, for the government of which Territory so established all the proname and boundary, therein specified are thereby declared to be inforce in said Terri- as an whendary, therein specified are thereby declared to be inforce in said Territory of Colorado, from and after the day, when the consent of the State of California shall have been expressed in the manner above recited."

Upon the introduction of this amendment, JEFF. Davis, the sleepless vigilance chiding the South, would continue to prevail in the New State, thus proposed to passionately, and without prejudice, and I doubt not I may yield it my support! !" be erected within her limits, or whether that obstruction would thereby be remov-

Territory thus divided from California, will then have attached to it the fundamention, even it discarded, without equivalent. But it was not abandoned. I have tal law of California so that the provisions of the Constitution of California, will shown by the legislation and course of our enemies, preceding the Compromise.

whose limits, the system of domestic slavery exists, can reconcile it to his own arranged, as to be left to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Here first arose the discussion of the great question, whether or not, the Mexican laws, absisting slavery, were repealed by the Treaty, without further legislation. This bill was defeated in the House. A bill, giving a government to Oregon, as a separate measure, containing the Proviso, and recognizing the Missouri Compromise—almost the entire North voting against it. On its return to the House, the Missouri Compromise was stricken out, and the Proviso again attached. It was a tricely second to the Suntain the Proviso again attached. It was a strictly second to the Suntain the Proviso of the Confederacy, which rejected Sears, parks an and arrest his folly! Tet he obstinately as sense of justice to the vital interests of his constituents, at such a moment as this sense of justice to the vital interests of his constituents, at such a moment as this mistained his position, rejected Sears, parks an endment, and this special continuent to the Confederacy, to, instituents, at such a moment as this mistained his position, rejected Sears, parks an endment, and this special flow of the Confederacy, to, instituents, at such a moment as this mistained his position, rejected Sears, parks an endment, and this special flow of the Confederacy, to, instituents, at such a moment as this mistained his position, rejected Sears, parks an endment, at the system of domestic slaves of his constituents, at such a moment as this mistained his position, rejected Sears, parks and the consequences to the South who the decision of the Confederacy, to, instituents, at such a moment as this mistained his position, better or not, the Mexican here, and the consequence of the Confederacy, to, instituents, at such a moment as this mistained his position, better or not, the Mexican here, and the consequences to the South whold whether or not, the Mexican here, and the consequence of

test vote has been taken on the bill, and the result is unfavorable to the South."

bribed prophet, of old, he has now turned his cursing into blessings. He now swears, that the compromise was "a fair and heñorable adjustment of all the questions growing out of it," and appeals to Deity for the truth of his assertion, with a Jeigned solemnity, which barely divests it of the baldness of profanity.

Gen. Foore declares, that he is, in no way, responsible for, because he could not use his own classic figure, in illustration, "he kept the hogs out of the field as long as he could, and seeing they were determined to break in, he got out of the way and permitted them to pass." But there are blood-spots upon his hands, which would the whole "deep sea incarnadine." The ghost of the past, and the murders ed rights of the South, rise up before him, and he would fain command them that did it !" - His whole course upon this measure tended to assist the Northern assessin, in this deadly stab upon the body of the South; but his own words, declaring that he could have prevented it, shall sweep away the whining plea which

by means of which it is possible, that a high spirited, patriotic and resolute minority, may successfully protect itself, and the vital interests of the Republic, from the

the South and recommending prompt preparation for the decime of our home and its supervision of the South, which strained councils, the countries upon the South, which is secured to secure and two home countries upon the South, which is secured to secure and the South, which is secured to secure a secure of the South, which is secured to secure as a secure of the South, which is the secure of the South, which is the secure of the South, which which the south of the South, which is the secure of the South, which is the secure of the South, which is the secure of the South, and is not south of the South, which is the secure of the South, which which the South, which is the South of the South, which which the south of the South, and is not south of the South, and is not south of the South, which which the south of the South, which which the south of the South of the South, which which the south of the South of the South, which which the south of the South, which we should not south the south of the South, which the south of the South, which we should not south the south of the South, which the south of the South, which which the south of the South of the South, which the south of the South, which the south of the South of the South, which the which the south of the South of the South, which the which the south of the South, which the which the south of the South o

ern rights from farther infraction. Gen. FOOTE now regards as treason, so dire, as and when brought forward would in all probability, meet with his support. He said. (Con. G. 462.)

"Now, sir, that such a constitutional amendment, as the one hinted at, may be dedistant manaverings of open enemies, nor the insidious advances of professed strable, I will not undertake to deny. * * * Whenever the Hon. Senator friends, could hall or clude, wanted to know if the Constitution of California, ex- shall choose to bring it forward for our consideration I promise to look into it dis-

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORIES In the bills for the organization of the territories of Utah and New Mexico, which says.—(Ap. p. 1512.)

I shall treat together as the second measure of the Compromise, Gen. Foote contends that the Wilmot provise was abandoned, because not annexed. It would have sis of the present agitation of the country.

The first step towards the accomplishment of this object, was the Proviso, and the Proviso excluded public sentenced places. It have examined this subject in all its Bearings—I have stadied public sentenced places from any territory, that should afterwards be acquired from Maxico. It passed the House, and was lost in the Senate, for was 10 time. At the next sense in the Proviso and the Proviso "How is it that he (CLAY) as a Senator from the State of Kentucky within Was not all this sufficient, in the absence of downright freachery, to enlighten (Ap. 116-17.) Again, in opposing Jeff. Davis amendment, to which I shall prowhose limits, the system of domestic slavery exists, can reconcide it to his own Gen. Foote's ignorance, arouse his fears and arrest his folly ! Yet he obstinately sently allude, Mr. CLAY says: "I cannot consent to convert a territory of rooms."